

T. L. L.
213CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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COUNTRY Poland

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1. The State Psychoneurological Institute (Panstwowy Instytut Psycho-Neurologiczny) in Pruszkow was organized in 1949, primarily for the purpose of research. However, the scope of its activities was broadened gradually and it was considered that in the future the Institute would be a central research establishment for psychiatry, neurology, and neurosurgery.
2. In 1953 and 1954 the Institute performed the following tasks:
 - a. Conducted scientific research on psychiatry, neurology, and neurosurgery and published reports and critiques on these subjects.
 - b. Issued directives regarding methods of psychiatric treatment.
 - c. Acted as the leading authority in forcing doctors, especially psychiatrists, to apply the Pavlov theory in the treatment of mental diseases. The Institute also trained instructors in this field for all Polish mental institutions and psychiatric clinics.
 - d. Prepared projects for the Ministry of Health concerning administrative and statistical systems to be used by mental hospitals and dispensaries.
 - e. Trained psychiatrists for research work, especially in methods of examining conditioned reflexes. These were short courses lasting only 10 to 15 days. Six to eight doctors attended each course.
 - f. Supervised and coordinated standards of evaluation for courts of law to be used in determining the sanity or insanity of indicted persons. It kept central archives of all such cases in Poland.

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3. The Institute was located in Pruszkow near Warsaw within the compound of the State Hospital for Nervous and Mental Disorders.¹ It occupied a large two-story building called Pavilion III which was rebuilt and adapted for the use of the Institute in 1949. The Psychiatric Section for Criminals was located in Pavilion I. (For detailed description, see Enclosure 1.)
4. The State Psychoneurological Institute was directly subordinated to the Ministry of Health. There were discussions about placing it under the Polish Academy of Science but [redacted] 25X1
this matter will not be decided within the next two years because the Academy is, for the time being, mainly engaged in study in the humanistic and social fields of science. There were about 70 employees in the Institute; among them were some 20 medical doctors. Excluding those patients in the Psychiatric Section for Criminals, the approximate 130 patients hospitalized at the Institute were kept there for research purposes only. There were five doctors who were not on the staff and who worked in the Institute only two or three days each week.
5. The organization of the Institute, which was not completed, was, in April 1954, as follows: (See Organizational Chart, Enclosure 2.)
 - a. The director, Professor Doctor Z. KULIGOWSKI, was the head of the Institute. Because he was a specialist in Neurology, he was also in charge of the Neurological Section. Directly subordinate to him were: two vice-directors; the Projects Planning Section; four sections; the psychiatric section, the psychiatric section for criminals, the neurological section, and the neurosurgery, all of which were organized like hospital wards; the specialist in internal medicine; the chief nurse; and general facilities such as the X-ray laboratory, the histopathological, and general laboratories. 25X1
 - b. The vice-director for medicine, Mrs. F. ZAKRZEWSKA, was, in addition to other duties [redacted] responsible for strict adherence to the Pavlov theory by the Institute. She was the chief instructor of this theory at the Institute and was in charge of courses for instructors who were assigned to all Polish psychiatric and neurological clinics and hospitals. These were short two or three-day courses organized every two months which about 30-40 psychiatrists attended.
 - c. The director or the vice-director for medicine presided at meetings of the Evaluation Board for the Appraisal of Research Reports (Komisja Oceny Prac Naukowych), according to their specialities in psychiatry, or neurology and neurosurgery. The reports concerned research which had been carried out in the Institute according to the yearly plan. There were also reports sent in by other institutions on research conducted by them. The board was composed of doctors from the Institute who were appointed to appraise a particular type of research report.
 - d. The administrative vice-director was responsible for personnel and all the administrative and financial matters of the Institute. The main office and archives were subordinated to him.
 - e. The Projects Planning Section (Wydział Planowania Administracji i Sprawozdawczosci) consisted of one doctor only. He was not on the Institute staff and, because he was the director of another mental hospital, devoted only one or two days each week to work in this section. The projects dealt with administrative and statistical problems and were later issued as directives by the Ministry of Health for all psychiatric institutions in Poland.

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j. Laboratories in the Institute were as follows:

- (1) Histopathological laboratory which was under Dr. FILIPOWICZ who was assistant professor at the Neurological Clinic in Warsaw.
- (2) The X-ray laboratory which was under Dr. Z. ZGLICZYNSKI who was a deputy professor at the Laboratory of Radiology at the Medical Academy in Warsaw. His assistant was Dr. MICHALLO who was employed at the state mental hospital in Pruszkow.
- (3) The general laboratory which was under a laboratory technician and made tests for all sections.

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6.

[redacted] the Plan for Scientific Research was so broad it seemed impractical.

[redacted] Up to December 1953 all conferences at the Institute were secret and no outside psychiatrists were allowed to attend. This policy was changed and, after January 1954, the Institute held open conferences with demonstrations of patients twice each month. Procedures in handling case demonstrations differed from procedures in demonstrations conducted at the Psychiatric Clinic by Professor Dr. HANDELSMAN. This was because the problems presented at the Institute were limited to the interpretation of the Pavlov theory.

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[redacted] the conclusions of experiments on the conditioned reflexes were not well-founded and were often too far-reaching. Closed conferences were still held in addition to those described above. By April 1954 the Institute had published instructions on insulin treatment, electric shock treatment, treatment of malaria, and the results of electroencephalograph tests of various mental disorders. A critique on neurosurgery methods practiced in Poland had also been published.

7. The majority of medical doctors employed in the Institute were young -- in their thirties. They were selected for their positions because of their political attitude and above all because they were ardent followers of the Pavlov theory. The level of their knowledge in medicine and psychiatry was no higher than that of the average psychiatrist in Poland. Most of the doctors had had only short clinical experience before being assigned to the Institute. However, their knowledge of the Pavlov theory was higher than average and they were regarded as authorities in this field, especially during official meetings and psychiatric conferences. On such occasions no one dared to oppose their views openly but outside of the official meetings one heard sharp criticism. Most of the doctors and psychiatrists at the Institute considered themselves superior and did not mix with other doctors and psychiatrists. This attitude did nothing to increase the popularity of the Institute. Even relations among Institute doctors and psychiatrists were not too good and there was much friction and rivalry. One of the women doctors employed at the Institute, [redacted] complaining about the conditions of her work at the Institute, [redacted] she wanted to try to get out, saying [redacted] have had enough of this sabotage of science".

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[redacted] she felt that scientific research was not conducted properly at the Institute.

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8. The laboratories of the Institute had adequate space and were well-equipped. There were two modern, six-channel electroencephalographs, apparatus for testing conditioned reflexes, one plethysmograph, apparatus for testing saliva reflexes, two apparatus used for the Ivanov Smolensky method, microscopes, microtomes, separators, and all necessary equipment for clinical testing. The hospital equipment was good -- there was more space, more personnel, and more linen than in the mental hospital. Each ward had three shifts of nurses and ward attendants and hygienic standards were high. The Institute did not have a kitchen; food for the patients was prepared in the kitchen of the state mental hospital. The laundry facilities of the mental hospital were also used. The Institute paid for the use of laundry facilities and for food with money from its own budget. The Institute building was heated by a central heating system.

9. The Psychoneurological Institute had its own PZPR Basic Party Organization, trade union branch, and other social organizations

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2 Enclosures:

1. Sketch of Main Building of the Psychoneurological Institute.

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2. Organizational Chart of the Psychoneurological Institute.

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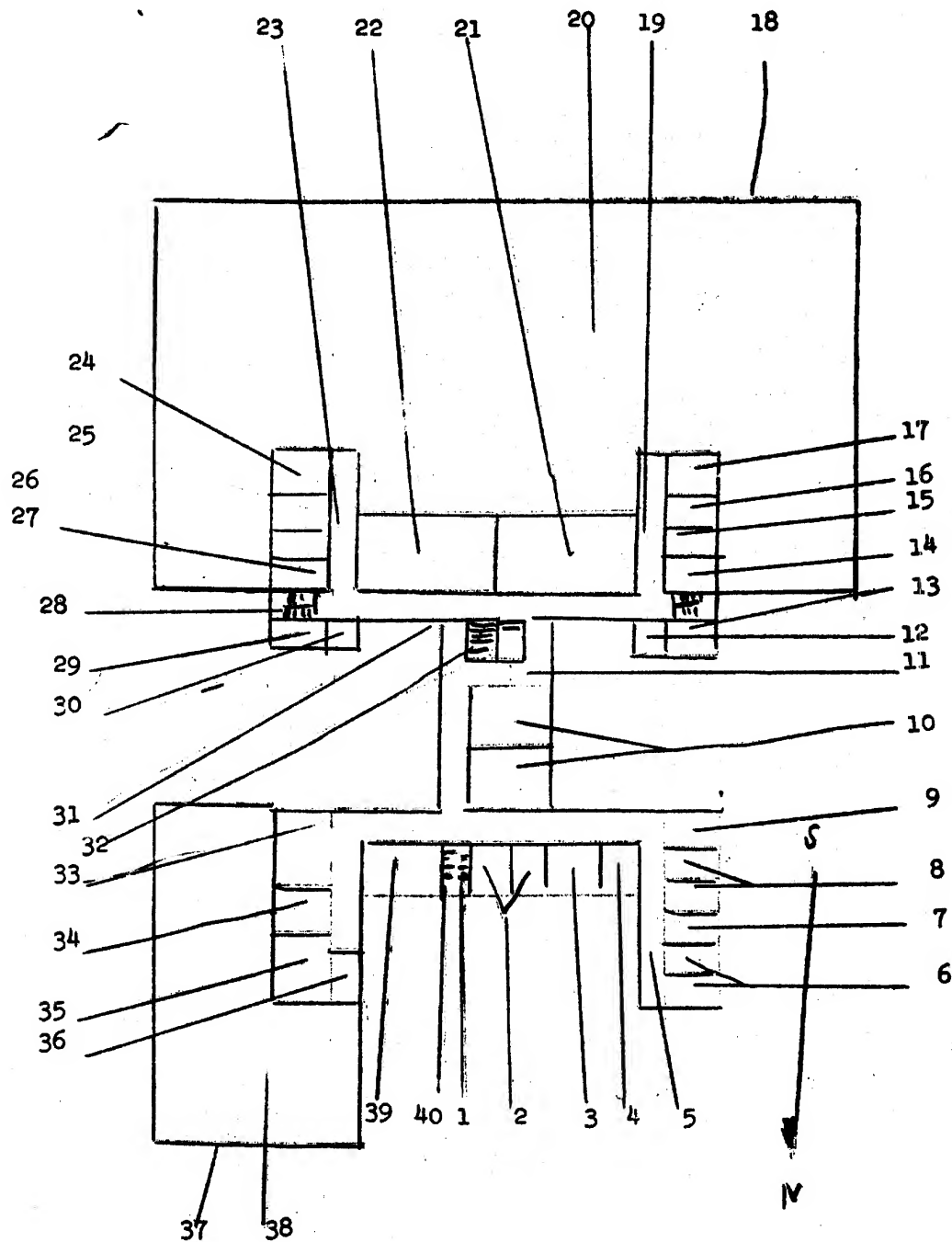
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Enclosure 1

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sketch of the main building of the Psychoneurological Institute
in Pruszkow, Pavilion III, 1st floor.
Scale : 1:400



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Legend to Enclosure 1

Sketch of the Main Building of the Psychoneurological
Institute, Pavilion III, 1st Floor.

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1. Main entrance.
2. Electroencephalograph laboratory.
3. Conference room.
4. Bath and rest room.
5. Corridor of Neurosurgery Section.
6. Small rooms for patients, three-four beds in each.
7. Nurses' room.
8. Small rooms for patients, three-four beds in each.
9. Consultation room for Neurosurgery Section.
10. Biochemical and analytical laboratory.
11. Office.
12. Rest room.
13. Bathroom.
14. Consultation room for Neurological Section for women.
15. Small room for patients, three-four beds.
16. Nurses' room and pharmacy for section.
17. Consultation room.
18. Brick wall.
19. Corridor.
20. Garden.
21. Women's ward of the Neurological Section.
22. Men's ward of the Neurological Section.
23. Corridor.
24. Consultation room.
25. Nurses' room and pharmacy for section.
26. Small room for patients, three-four beds.
27. Consultation room of the Neurological Section for men.
28. Stairs and side exit.
29. Bathroom.
30. Rest room.
31. Entrance to the Neurological Section.

} Each had about 15 beds
and was divided into
two sections.

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Legend to Enclosure 1 continued

32. Stairs leading to second floor.
33. Operating room.
34. Auxiliary operating room.
35. X-ray laboratory.
36. Dark room attached to the X-ray laboratory.
37. Brick wall around garden.
38. Garden.
39. Office.
40. Stairs to basement.

conditioned reflex tests, laboratory for histopathology, and serving kitchens were located in the basement.)

Laboratory for 25X1

Second Floor:

1. Stairs leading from first floor.
2. Rest room.
3. Bathroom.
4. Stairs from side entrance.
5. Unknown.
6. Small room for patients- three-four beds.
7. Nurses room with dispensary for section.
8. Consultation room.
9. Corridor.
10. Women's ward of Psychiatric Section. Contained 10-12 beds.
11. Entrance to women's ward of the Psychiatric Section.
12. Men's ward of the Psychiatric Section. Contained 10-21 beds.
13. Entrance to the men's ward of the Psychiatric Section.
14. Consultation room.
15. Nurses room with dispensary for section.
16. Small room for patients -- three-four beds.
17. Laboratory for conditioned reflex tests.
18. Stairs from side entrance.
19. Bathroom.

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Legend to Enclosure 1 continued

- 20. Rest room.
- 21. Room for doctor on duty.
- 22. Director's office.
- 23. Library with reading room (Archives of case histories kept here).
- 24. Administrative vice-director's room and conference room.
- 25. Bathroom and rest room.

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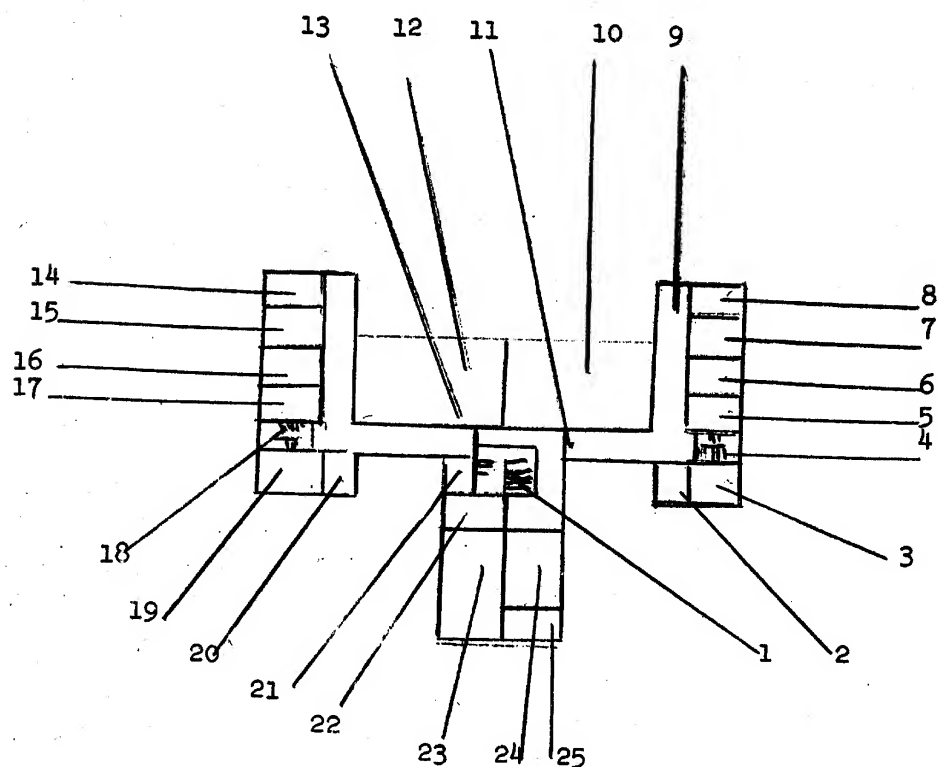
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Enclosure 1, continued

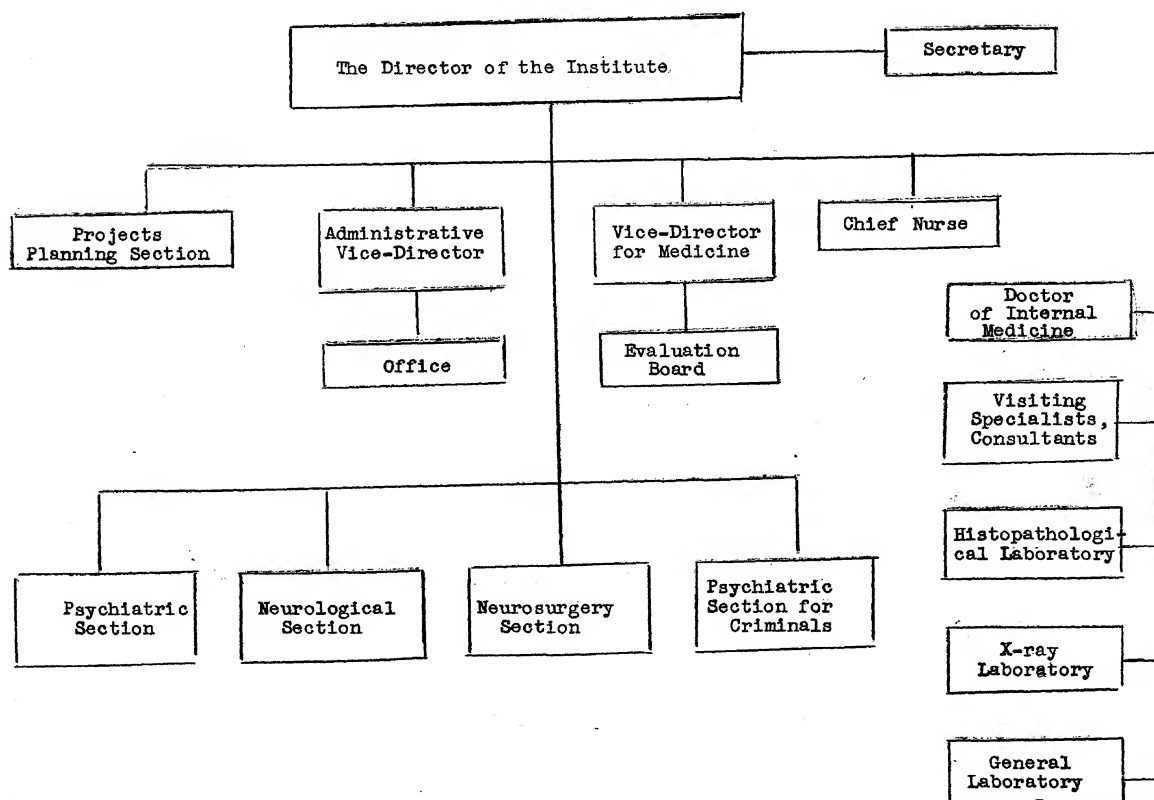
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sketch of the main building of the Psychoneurological Institute
in Pruszkow, Pavilion III, second floor.
Scale: 1:400



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Enclosure 2
Organizational Chart of The Psychoneurological Institute in Pruszkow

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